

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS

MILLENNIAL STAR.

BE THAT HATH AN EAR, LET HIM HEAR WHAT THE SPIRIT SAITH
UNTO THE CHURCHES. Rev. ii. 7.

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MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR BRIGHAM YOUNG.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL, AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, OF THE
LEGISLATURE OF UTAH.

(From the *Deseret News*.)

Gentlemen—Through the manifold blessings of an indulgent God, we are met to again consider of the public interest, and to adopt such rules, regulations, and measures, as shall best subserve the welfare of the people, and promote the welfare of the rising state.

Our most profound acknowledgements are due to the *Giver* of all good, who hath caused the earth to bring forth in its strength, the grain, and the rich fruits thereof; and crowned the efforts of the passing year, with an abundant harvest.

We are cheered by the glad sounds of peace and prosperity, which reach us from all parts of the territory.

No sound of war has awakened the lonely dell, or disturbed the unbroken quiet of the peaceful settlements—indicating a peaceful disposition on the part of our *tawny neighbours*, hitherto unknown.

Many hostile bands of the native tribes, have smoked the pipe of peace, and renewed friendly relations which long before had ceased to exist, which the exercise of a genial influence, by the rapidly extending settlements of the whites, it is believed may be strengthened, and it is hoped will be enduring.

In accordance with the law of last session, authorizing a Code Commission, I appointed, with the approval of the Council, Elias Smith, William Pickett, and Albert Carrington, Esqrs., to fill said commission; but nothing was done until

after the adjournment of the Legislature, when William Pickett, leaving the territory, created a vacancy, which was filled by the appointment of William Snow, Esquire. Of their doings, I am not advised, but understand that they are at work, and probably will ere long make a report to the Legislative Assembly. I am sanguine in the belief that the commission is better calculated to produce a consistent and practicable code of laws, with less expense, than any Legislative Assembly could, without its aid—many of whom, though intimately acquainted with the wishes of the people, and possessed with every requisite qualification for legislators, are not well versed in the practice of courts of law and chancery, the settlements of estates of decedents, arrangement of a criminal or civil code, and many other things, which form the rules of good and wise government, and are essential to the peace and good order of society. A proper consideration in the formation of laws, is calculated to prevent litigation. Laws suitable to the situation and circumstances of the people, who are to be affected by them, and for the uniform rule of practice and decision of the courts throughout the Territory, are desirable and necessary. It should moreover be the aim of the law-making department, to study simplicity in their enactments, that every person may approach the Temple of Justice, either in

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his own defence, or to obtain that justice which should without unnecessary delay be impartially administered to all, whether rich or poor, bond or free, black or white. Let every man, if he choose, be his own lawyer, and never invest your courts, with mists and fogs, or *mirage* if you please, of by-gone ages; as we find to be too frequently the case, as though there had been made no advancement in the science of law, as well as the other learned professions.

Under the present enactments, so far as I can learn, where they have been understood, their administration has been attended with the happiest results.

Owing to there being no funds in the territory, to defray the expense of preparing and publishing the Laws, that important duty, as well as the distribution of them to the various officers of the territory, was unavoidably delayed until a late day. To this cause may in part be attributed, the delay of the reports of many of the officers entrusted with the collection of the public funds, but few of whom as yet have made any report; as also delay of various duties devolved upon the State Commissioner, who is now absent, engaged in their performance. But little can be said as yet in relation to the pecuniary affairs of the Territory, yet sufficient is known to warrant the belief, that the present assessment, when collected, will pay all existing indebtedness. ~~Presently~~ upon this favourable state of things, I directed the erection of a bridge across the Sevier river, which I understand, is now completed, and the expense of which, I feel assured, will be promptly met by the necessary appropriation, upon the report of the State Commissioner.

I would recommend, that a similar improvement be made across Green and Bear rivers, and that the necessary measures for their erection be completed at an early day, as the winter, and early spring months, while the water is at its low stage, furnish the only suitable opportunity.

Domestic manufactures, I am happy to state, are in a flourishing condition, considerable quantities of leather and crockery having found their way into market, and a large amount of clothing has been made, principally by the hands of the "good housewife," who thereby adds dignity to her station, and reflects credit and honour upon her household. Speci-

mens of iron have also been forwarded from the works in Iron County, which, for the first run, were exceedingly flattering. It separates well, but owing to sulphur in the coal, not being sufficiently extracted, was thereby injured; but a little experience in combining material, and continued effort, it is believed, will soon produce that article in great abundance, and of good quality. A liberal hand should be extended unto the enterprising men who have nobly devoted their time, under circumstances of penury and want, in producing an article of so much moment as iron, to the urgent necessities, and future wealth of the territory. It will soon pay its own way, and become a source of profit to the producers; but until returns can be received, the enterprise exhausts the means of operators, and they should be relieved by the public funds.

It is to be regretted, that the operator in the woollen factory, Mr. Gaunt, declined the appropriation of two thousand dollars, made to further the enterprise, the terms, in his estimation, being too stringent; he has, however, with that indomitable energy which so strongly characterizes the man, progressed in the work, slowly it is true, but he is now weaving, and by another year, will be enabled to do an extensive business.

I am also happy to announce the arrival in our Territory, of the machinery for the manufacture of sugar from the beet. The machinery, and operators who have been accoustomed to the manufacture of that article from the beet, have come together from the "Old World," and being under the direction of energetic, enterprising, and able men, will doubtless soon furnish an abundant supply of that article, for the wants of the people.

The work on the Cottonwood Canal, is progressing rapidly at present, and will most probably soon be completed.

A contract has also been made, to finish the excavation around the point of the Utah mountain, which will involve an additional appropriation. Various privileges of bridges, roads, and ferries, were granted to individuals by the last Legislature. During the height of the emigration, some few complaints were made, of the abuse of the privileges so granted; but the courts, when appealed to, usually settled all such complaints in a summary manner; and so far as I could learn,

gave general satisfaction. Those privileges are generally a source of much profit to the grantees, and I will here suggest the propriety of turning them to some account, by the way of permanent improvements, either by devoting the per centum arising therefrom, to assist the emigrating funds, erecting public buildings, or impose upon the grantees the duty of erecting good and substantial bridges across the various streams. All such grants should be guarded in their provisions, so that a traveller may not be imposed upon, nor yet be permitted to impose upon a small company, who oftentimes at a distance from any settlement, afford that accommodation which the complaining emigrant would not be without for double the compensation required.

The public buildings at Fillmore City, are slowly progressing in the hands of the Superintendent of public works. The foundation for the south wing is nearly up, but mechanical labour for the present and for the winter is suspended. Although the present exigency for those buildings, has been obviated by the purchase of the Council House, in this city, which was made by the Legislature of last winter, and at present accommodates the public officers, and people, as well, and perhaps better than any other place, yet it is desirable to accomplish the work at Fillmore, to meet the wishes and convenience of the people, who expect a fair division of time and travel, by concentrating public business at a more central point. That Fillmore City is destined to become that point in population, as well as geographically, the direction which the almost entire emigration of the present season has taken, abundantly proves.

The University works, so far as building and making improvements upon the grounds selected for their operations are concerned, are suspended for the want of funds. Thus, while every interest pertaining to the public welfare, is rapidly progressing, it would seem that that of education, the most important of all, is measurably neglected; yet this is not in reality so much the case, as apparently would appear; in nearly all the different districts, good School Houses are, or are being, erected, and great attention is being paid to common schools. There are also many select schools, in which are taught the languages, and various accomplishments of music, &c. A Mathematical School is

much needed, and it is most sincerely hoped that such a course will be adopted in relation to it, that one will be established upon a permanent basis. I cannot too earnestly recommend to your favourable consideration, this subject, fraught as it is, with the deepest interest to the well being of the rising generation, which will, ere long, be our representatives upon the earth.

The Military, under the provisions of the law of the last Legislature, have an efficient organization, numbering over two thousand, and are generally well furnished with ammunition and arms. It has been somewhat difficult to induce men to retain a requisite amount of powder on hand, for such emergencies as might occur in a wild, Indian country, owing to the scarcity and consequent advanced price; yet upon a rigid inspection of the forces by the Adjutant General, a sufficiency was found, which, in addition to the amount in Military Store, will, if retained on hand, prove sufficient for any exigency that will be likely to arise. The manufacture of powder would be a salutary measure, if by encouragement by the Legislature it could be accomplished in the territory, as the Indian trade in that article, is becoming extensive, causing a corresponding advance in the price.

Every species of domestic manufacture, should meet with the most liberal encouragement from the Legislature. It is gratifying to witness the exertions and success of the people thus far, in supplying their own wants, and the consequent independence which it is gradually but surely inspiring in their bosoms, but much remains to be done. Unquestionably, in a sparsely peopled country, settled by those persons, who, having exhausted all their means in accomplishing their journey to the Territory, manufactures must spring up in the domicile of the citizen, the spinning-wheel and the hand-loom must discourse their parlour music, and chant melodies at the fireside of the thrifty artisan. A thousand miles land transportation will long afford protection and encouragement for such productions. The territory is fast filling up with the requisite material; and a growing disposition on the part of the people, to furnish their own supplies—to rely upon their own exertions and home productions for home consumption, will surely result in ample resources of wealth and independence to

the people, and add dignity and influence to the state. The road to affluence is not pursued by any surer method, than by a well directed industry and perseverance. Labour is wealth, and supplies the world with luxuries, comforts, and necessities, which gold could never purchase. The former is productive of wealth, but the latter impoverishes. In the poverty of the state, but little if any direct assistance can be granted; but associations of labour and capital may be sanctioned by law, and greatly tend to inspire enterprise.

I do therefore most earnestly desire, that you will lend your aid, influence, and power, to promote the cause of home manufactures. It will also have a tendency to classify labour, and create a market for the products of the soil. In this connection it is proper to remark, that so far as extensive machinery, and internal improvements are concerned, such as factories, steam enginey, railroads, &c., all depend upon the development of the resources of the territory, and mainly, in producing iron. The folly of depending upon procuring machinery from without the territory, is manifest, although it might answer to commence business: yet when repairs are to be made, or accidents by breakage, or otherwise, are to be remedied, it would be suicidal to any enterprise, to be obliged to suspend operations, until such remedy could be procured from the eastern manufactories. It therefore becomes necessary, to manufacture machinery itself, in order to be able to construct machinery for all useful purposes.

To any nation, the encouragement of the labouring classes is fraught with wisdom. To dig for the iron, the copper, the gold, and all precious things to beautify and adorn the earth; to excel in workmanship, for the benefit and use of mankind, that they may be comfortable and happy; and to draw forth the inventive genius of the intellectual faculties, in order that the earth and her subsequent inhabitants may be benefitted by the best services of her citizens during their temporary sojourn thereon, while passing the ordeal of life in time—all conspire, not only to the welfare of society, in befitting the earth for its reception, but also, in expanding the mind, inciting its energies, its enterprise, qualifies it for an exalted existence, and contributes to the welfare and happiness of human beings.

I have dwelt more particularly upon this subject, feeling its importance, and knowing that it is fraught with an abiding interest to the welfare, growth, and prosperity of the territory, and the consequent convenience, comfort, and advancement of the people.

If all the people of the territory would dispense with every article of manufactured goods, except such as were manufactured in their own families, until they could be produced by manufactories established among themselves within the Territory, even if it had to be done at the sacrifice of a few comforts in the first instance, and at the expense of raising a little less grain, or cultivating a few less acres of land, they would in my opinion find their own interest materially advanced, and the circulating medium would soon find its home in the territory, instead of travelling to eastern cities, to defray the expense of imported goods.

It well becomes those entrusted by the partiality of the people with public affairs, to advance by every possible means in their power, their interest, and promote, by wise and judicious legislation, the well being of society. In all your deliberations, this object should be kept in view—the general well being of society, and the advancement of her general interests.

In many of the older states and territories, laws and regulations have been enacted, under which they have flourished or declined, and will serve as beacon lights to guide the path of others who shall follow, that they may shun their follies, and imitate wherein their acts are fraught with wisdom. But peculiar as we are in many respects, in society, and the formation of our settlements, unlike any other state or territory, situated in the midst of savage tribes, and surrounded on all sides by a belt of hundreds of miles in width, which is only inhabited by them, and the scarcely wilder, or more ferocious beast of the forest; and moreover, being thrown entirely upon our own resources, for every encouragement for public improvement, you will find that in many instances, to make laws suitable to the circumstances of the people, you will have to pursue an unbeatened track, and bring forth from your own store of wisdom and intelligence, and the inspiration that may be within you, such measures as shall subserve the best interest of the people, whose representatives you are.

Two and a half years ago, this Territory was organized by act of Congress; since when, until within the last two months, but one of the non-resident officers has performed any service therein; and he, in common with all the rest, owing to an inadequate salary, has been compelled to resort to other avocations, than his office, to sustain himself and family. It is an undeniable fact, that however small may be their compensation, yet it is ample for the services which the exercise of their office requires; which, owing to the peaceful disposition of the people, relieves them of many duties that otherwise might involve much more of their time. I speak more particularly of the Judges, one of whom as yet, has performed the duties of that office in all the districts, and has had time to spare towards procuring a living by other means than his salary.

The law of last session, districting the Territory into Judicial Districts, and assigning the Judges thereto, being made in accordance with peculiar circumstances then existing, owing to the arrival of one more of the Judges, should be made conformable to the present exigency, requiring a division of the duties therein assigned to the Hon. Z. Snow, who by the provisions of that law, was required to perform the duty of holding courts in all the districts.

The general effect of the law now in force in the Territory, so far as their influence has extended, has been genial, and salutary, and, it is believed, promoted the interest of the community; yet in their effect and operation, many are defective, requiring revision, in particularizing the duties of officers and modes of procedure in assessing property, and collecting the revenue; as also in elections, and returns of the same, and of the accounting officers in general, they might very essentially be improved. Existing laws, which have proven generally satisfactory, and are applicable to the circumstances of the people, should remain unmolested, as permanency in legislation begets confidence in the bosoms of the people, in their acts; and the longer in practice being better understood, hence easier in their enforcement and execution. The more prompt and energetic their execution, the better is the government. More peace and safety, equity and confidence may be reposed in a government where the laws, though de-

fective, are well known and promptly administered, than where, by too frequent interruptions and changing by the Legislature, neither the people nor officers fully understand them. Hence their often improper and tardy execution, and the consequent derangement in the quiet and good order, and, too frequently, prosperity of society.

It is better to have no law, and so understood by the people, than one, no matter how wise in its provisions, yet to remain as a dead letter upon the statute book.

Being a part of the grand confederacy which has so long embellished the National Galaxy, it is but natural that we should cast furtive glances into her internal policy and public acts; although situated at so great a distance from her councils, which is the more formidable by no near approach by steam, which so nearly annihilates time and space, yet every American heart, cannot but sensibly feel the vibration of her pulse, determining the state or condition of the Body Politic.

Although absorbed as she has recently been, in President making, the re-assembling of Congress will most probably reunite old party issues; and party clamour, and party fights as usual, dispose of the people's money, and the people's rights! Humiliating indeed to every patriot heart, to every lover of peace and good order, is the reflection, that our country's revenues appear to be a greater inducement in commanding the services of her sons, the talent of the nation, than a patriotic sense of duty inspired by a love of her institutions, and devotion to her interests.

The scramble for office is such, that the more sensible and reflecting man, becoming disgusted with the chicanery and juggling of political tricksters, refrains from participating in the arena of politics; and hence, the ship of state is left to be guided by the reckless adventurer, from whose self-sordid and ambitious views emanate his political economy, and circumscribe his country's glory, by bartering her freedom, and her excellence, for individual aggrandizement and party interest. Hence the sound of dissension, secession, and disunion, which but a few years ago no man dared utter aloud, have now become topics of general conversation; and statesmen in the halls of Congress coolly and deliberately hold forth the merits and demerits of measures which

shall give asunder the Federal Compact, and destroy the bond of union, the ever glorious Constitution—that honoured, sacred, and invaluable bequest of Patriotic Fathers. Hence also, the fanatical bigot, with the spirit of northern supremacy, seeks to enwrap in sacrilegious flame, the *alter* of his country's liberties, offering an unholy sacrifice, which, arising in encircling wreaths of dark and turbid columns emitting in fitful glare the burning lava, betokens'ere while her consummation.

Happily this "*seal without knowledge*" may evaporate, like the exhalations of the morning beneath the influence of the rising sun. The compromise measures of the last Congress have abated the storm, and thus far, seem sufficient to guarantee safety and repose. But not until the subject of servitude and the relation existing between master and servant shall be understood, and acted upon, and carried out, by all parties, on a righteous principle, may we expect quiet in our nation's councils—when southern statesmen shall learn that Afric's sons and daughters are not goods and chattels, and will attach unto them, that humanity and moral accountability to which they are entitled; and cease to appropriate to an inordinate cupidity, the souls of men; and northern fanaticism

learn to know that "Canaan" shall be servant of servants unto his brethren, and that there is but little merit in subverting the decrees of Providence, or substituting their own kindred spirit and flesh to perform the offices allotted by superior wisdom to the descendants of Cain. If they wish to do them a kindness, and are actuated by the "*higher law principle*," let them *purchase* them into **FREEDOM**, and place them in their own household, where they can partake of their kindness, wisdom, and intelligence, and also participate in the sympathies of their *soli-dicant* friends, thereby obviating the necessity of white servants, who should tread the theatre of life and action, in a higher sphere; also obviating that bitter hatred, which the constant agitation of the subject of slavery in Congress, engenders in the bosoms of those who should (being of a common brotherhood) dwell together in unity. Happily for Utah, this question has been wisely left open for the decision of her citizens, and the law of the last session so far proves a very salutary measure, as it has nearly freed the territory, of the coloured population; also enabling the people to control all who see proper to remain, and cast their lot among us.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Tuesday, 10th. I resumed conversation with Matthias, and desired him to enlighten my mind more on his views respecting the resurrection.

He said that he possessed the spirit of his fathers, that he was a literal descendant of Matthias the Apostle, that was chosen in the place of Judas that fell; and that his spirit was resurrected in him; and that this was the way or scheme of eternal life—this transmigration of soul or spirit from father to son.

I told him that his doctrine was of the devil, that he was in reality in possession of a wicked and depraved spirit, although he professed to be the Spirit of truth itself; and he said also that he possessed the *tool* of Christ.

He tarried until Wednesday, 11th, after breakfast, when I told him, that my God told me, that his god was the devil, and I could not keep him any longer, and he must depart. And so I, for once, cast out the devil in bodily shape, and I believe a murderer.

Attended school during school hours. Spent the evening around my fireside, teaching my family the science of grammar. It commenced snowing this afternoon, wind very heavy.

Thursday, 12th. Attended school again, during school hours, rain and snow still falling, about one inch in depth, and wind very heavy, the weather extremely unpleasant. The labourers who commenced finishing the outside of the chapel, were

obliged to break off from their business at the commencement of this storm, on the 11th instant.

This evening, at 6 o'clock, met with the Council of the Twelve, by their request. Nine of them were present. Council opened by singing and prayer. And I made some remarks, as follows—

I am happy in the enjoyment of this opportunity of meeting with this Council on this occasion. I am satisfied that the Spirit of the Lord is here, and I am satisfied with all the brethren present; and I need not say that you have my utmost confidence, and that I intend to uphold you to the uttermost, for I am well aware that you have to sustain my character against the vile calumnies and reproaches of this ungodly generation, and that you delight in so doing.

Darkness prevails at this time as it was at the time Jesus Christ was about to be crucified. The powers of darkness strove to obscure the glorious Sun of righteousness, that began to dawn upon the world, and was seen to burst in great blessings upon the heads of the faithful; and let me tell you, brethren, that great blessings await us at this time, and will soon be poured out upon us, if we are faithful in all things, for we are even entitled to greater blessings than they were, because they had the person of Christ with them, to instruct them in the great plan of salvation. His personal presence we have not, therefore we have need of great faith, on account of our peculiar circumstances; and I am determined to do all that I can to uphold you, although I may do many things inadvertently that are not right in the sight of God.

You want to know many things that are before you, that you may know how to prepare yourselves for the great things that God is about to bring to pass. But there is one great deficiency or obstruction in the way, that deprives us of the greater blessings; and in order to make the foundation of this Church complete and permanent, we must remove this obstruction, which is, to attend to certain duties that we have not as yet attended to. I supposed I had established this Church on a permanent foundation when I went to Missouri, and indeed I did so, for if I had been taken away, it would have been enough, but I yet live, and therefore God requires more at my hands. The item to which I wish the more particularly to call your attention to-night, is the ordinance of washing of feet. This we have not done as yet, but it is necessary now, as much as it was in the days of the Saviour; and we must have a place prepared, that we may attend to this ordinance aside from the world.

We have not desired much from the hand of the Lord with that faith and obedience that we ought, yet we have enjoyed great blessings, and we are not so sensible of this as we should be. When or where has God suffered one of the witnesses or first Elders of this Church to fall? Never, nor so where. Amidst all the calamities and judgments that have befallen the inhabitants of the earth, His almighty arm has sustained us, men and devils have raged, and spent their malice in vain. We must have all things prepared, and call our solemn assembly as the Lord has commanded us, that we may be able to accomplish His great work, and it must be done in God's own way. The house of the Lord must be prepared, and the solemn assembly called and organized in it, according to the order of the house of God; and in it we must attend to the ordinance of washing of feet. It was never intended for any but official members. It is calculated to unite our hearts, that we may be one in feeling and sentiment, and that our faith may be strong, so that Satan cannot overthrow us, nor have any power over us.

The endowment you are so anxious about, you cannot comprehend now, nor could Gabriel explain it to the understanding of your dark minds; but strive to be prepared in your hearts, be faithful in all things, that when we meet in the solemn assembly, that is, such as God shall name out of all the official members will meet, and we must be clean every whit. Let us be faithful and silent, brethren, and if God gives you a manifestation, keep it to yourselves; be watchful and prayerful, and you shall have a prelude of those joys that God will pour out on that day. Do not watch for iniquity in each other, if you do you will not get an endowment, for God will not bestow it on such. But if we are faithful, and live by every word that proceeds forth from the mouth of God, I will venture to prophesy that we shall get a blessing that will be worth remembering, if we should live as long as John the Revelator; our blessings will be such as we have not realized before, nor in this generation. The order of the house of God has been, and ever will be, the same, even after Christ comes; and after the termination of the thousand years it will be the same; and we shall finally roll into the celestial Kingdom of God, and enjoy it for ever.

You need an endowment, brethren, in order that you may be prepared and able to overcome all things; and those that reject your testimony will be damned. The sick will be healed, the lame made to walk, the deaf to hear, and the blind to see, through your instrumentality. But let me tell you, that you will not have power, after the en-

dowment, to heal those that have not faith, nor to benefit them, for you might as well expect to benefit a devil in hell as such who are possessed of his spirit, and are willing to keep it; for they are habitations for devils, and only fit for his society. But when you are endowed and prepared to preach the Gospel to all nations, kindred, and tongues, in their own languages, you must faithfully warn all, and bind up the testimony, and seal up the law, and the destroying angel will follow close at your heels, and exercise his tremendous mission upon the children of disobedience, and destroy the workers of iniquity, while the Saints will be gathered out from among them, and stand in holy places ready to meet the Bridegroom when he comes.

I feel disposed to speak a few words more to you, my brethren, concerning the endowment—all who are prepared, and are sufficiently pure to abide the presence of the Saviour, will see him in the solemn assembly.

The brethren expressed their gratification for the instruction I had given them. We then closed by prayer, when I returned home and retired to rest.

Friday, 13th. Attended school during school hours; after school, returned home. Mr. Messenger, a Universalist minister, of Bainbridge, Chenango county, New York, came in to make some inquiries about Hezekiah Peck's family. We entered into conversation upon religious subjects, and went to President Rigdon's and spent the evening in conversation. We preached the Gospel to him, and bore testimony of what we had seen and heard.

He attempted to raise some objections, but the force of truth bore him down, and he was silent, although unbelieving.

I returned home and retired to rest.

Saturday morning, 14th. Thus came the word of the Lord unto me, saying—

Verily thus saith the Lord unto my servant Joseph, concerning my servant Warren, Behold his sins are forgiven him, because of his desires to do the works of righteousness. Therefore, inasmuch as he will continue to hearken unto my voice, he shall be blessed with wisdom, and with a sound mind, even above his fellows. Behold, it shall come to pass in his day, that he shall see great things show forth themselves unto my people; he shall see much of my ancient records, and shall know of hidden things,

and shall be endowed with a knowledge of hidden languages; and if he desires and shall seek it at my hands, he shall be privileged with writing much of my word, as a scribe unto me for the benefit of my people; therefore this shall be his calling until I shall order it otherwise in my wisdom; and it shall be said of him in time [to come, Behold Warren, the Lord's scribe for the Lord's Seer, whom He hath appointed in Israel. Therefore, if he will keep my commandments, he shall be lifted up at the last day. Even so. Amen.

This afternoon, Erastus Holmes, of Newbury, Ohio, called on me to inquire about the establishment of the Church, and to be instructed in doctrine more perfectly.

I gave him a brief relation of my experience while in my juvenile years, say from six years old up to the time I received the first visitation of angels, which was when I was about fourteen years old; also the revelations that I received afterwards concerning the Book of Mormon, and a short account of the rise and progress of the Church up to this date.

He listened very attentively, and seemed highly gratified, and intends to unite with the Church.

On Sabbath morning, 15th, he went with me to meeting, which was held in the school house, as the chapel was not finished plastering.

President Rigdon preached on the subject of men's being called to preach the Gospel, their qualifications, &c. We had a fine discourse, it was very interesting indeed. Mr. Holmes was well satisfied, and returned and dined with me. Said Holmes has been a member of the Methodist church, and was excommunicated for receiving the Elders of the Latter-day Saints into his house.

Went to meeting in the afternoon. Before partaking of the Sacrament, Isaac Hill's case was agitated again, and settled after much controversy; and he retained in the Church, by making a humble acknowledgment before the Church, and consenting to have his confession published in the *Messenger and Advocate*; after which the ordinance of the Lord's Supper was administered, and the meeting closed late. Returned home and spent the evening.

(To be continued.)

REAL difficulties are the best cure of imaginary ones, because God helps us in the real ones, and makes us ashamed of the others.

The Latter-day Saints' Millennial Star.

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1853.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.—*Edinburgh Conference.*—Edinburgh, June 11th, Elder T. W. Brewerton writes. A spirit of enquiry was manifested in most of the Branches, and out-door meetings were well attended. In the Orkney Isles, ministers and landlords showed opposition, threatening the poor people who received the Elders, or listened to their teachings, yet the work was spreading, and many of the people evinced a deep interest in it, though some were fearful. In the Shetland Isles, too, an opening had presented itself for the introduction of the Gospel, and Elder Brewerton had appointed Elders to travel there.

Hull and Newcastle-upon-Tyne Conferences.—Sunderland, June 11th, Elder C. G. Webb writes. The work was moving on steadily. People were tardy in going to hear the Gospel, but laudable exertions were being made by the Elders and the Saints, by lectures and out-door preaching. In Hull baptisms were taking place every week.

Kent Conference.—Hastings, June 13th, Elder J. W. Lewis writes. A most determined opposition had been manifested in the Conference, by the clergy, gentry, and business men. Many tracts opposing the truth had been circulated, and public lectures given, which had caused some Saints to apostatize, and oppose the work of God, and others to wax stronger in the faith, and mightier in testimony. Some had been turned out of house and employment because they were Saints, and some because they went to hear the Saints; efforts were made to prevent those who were ejected, from obtaining houses in the same parish in which they had been living. However disagreed upon other matters, Church clergy and Dissenting ministers could agree to oppress the Saints. Some Branches had no place of meeting, the people being in fear of ejection if they opened their houses for preaching. Much open air preaching was done. Many were believing the Gospel, but some had not the courage to obey it.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.—*Sandwich Islands.*—We have direct communications from the Sandwich Islands, as late as April, including the two letters which appear in this Number, and the Minutes of a Special Conference of Elders, held on the 9th, 10th, and 11th of March, at Honolulu, island of Oahu; Elder Philip B. Lewis, President, and Elder George Q. Cannon, Clerk. One High Priest, fifteen of the Seventies, and one Elder, were present. The Conference was called in consequence of the arrival of nine Elders from the Valley. On the Island of Maui, about one thousand Saints were represented by Elder Cannon; the prospects were good, and the Saints generally were faithful, and many were paying their tithing. Elder Cannon gave a cheering account of the Branches at Wailuku, Waiehu, Waihee, Waikapu, and Kealia; the Saints were increasing in faith and works, some had covenanted to devote the tenth of their time to the Lord, in building, fencing, &c., for the benefit of the Church. Elder Hawkins had laboured in Hawaii some time, learning the language. But he was much impressed to go to the Island of Maui; he went there, and laboured at Keanae and Kula, and he had raised up several Branches in the vicinity of Keanae, and in the district of Hana. Elder Keeler had been labouring in Honuaua, Kaupo, Kipahulu, and Hana; had raised some Branches, and had been blessed. The Branches under his care were in a good condition, generally. Elder Hammond had been la-

bouring at Lahaina, and had baptized near sixty since the last Conference; the Saints manifested a liberal spirit. Elder Farrer had been labouring at Koolau, but the Branch there prospered little. He then went to labour at Waiahua, on the island of Oahu, where he had baptized sixteen; more were believing, and a spirit of inquiry existed among the people, though opposition had been strong. Elder H. W. Bigler had also been labouring in Oahu, acquiring the language, and preaching and baptizing. Elder Lewis had baptized seven in Honolulu, but had not been able to preach much, he having, in consequence of his age, experienced much difficulty in acquiring the language. Elder Woodbury being absent, Elder Hammond represented him. Elder Woodbury was labouring on the island of Molokai; at Kiliula a Branch had been raised some time past, and he had gone to the other side of the island, where there was a prospect of a good work being done.

It was considered advisable that the Elders who had recently arrived from Great Salt Lake Valley, should be located among the different Branches, that they might prepare themselves to fill the places of those Elders who would soon return to the Valley. Elder Nathan Tanner was appointed to labour in Honolulu; Elders Karren, and B. F. Johnson, in other parts of Oahu; Elder Ephraim Green, on Molokai; Elder W. McBride, in Lahaina; Elder Egerton Snider, at Wailuku; Elders James Lawson, Reddick N. Allred, and Reddin A. Allred, in Kula and Koolau. It was resolved to send to England an order for a stock of books. (See the letter of Elder Lewis.)

It is very gratifying to us to receive news so direct and recent from the Pacific Missions, and we shall experience much pleasure in a continuous direct correspondence with the Elders stationed in those distant portions of the globe, as well as from all other missions of the Church, and we are well assured that the intelligence which may reach us from time to time, will be equally welcome to the Saints as to us. It is very satisfactory to learn that the work of the Lord is gaining such a strong foothold in the Sandwich Isles, and we sincerely trust and pray that with the accession of strength in the Elders from the Valley, and by the aid of the books which we are sending out, a mighty work may be accomplished there. The Sectarian Missionaries have been the forerunners of the Gospel, in those Isles, and although their course may not have been what we might wish, yet their past labours may have tended in some degree, to prepare the hearts of many of the natives for the reception of truth now it is presented to them by the Elders of Israel.

We are pleased to hear that the translation of the Book of Mormon into the native language is so near completion. When that invaluable record can be read by the natives, in their own language, a great impulse will no doubt be secured to induce them to obey that form of doctrine which will exalt them in the celestial Kingdom of God.

Sardinia and Italy.—Elder Thomas Margetts writes, dated Angrogna, June 7. He had left Genoa, and passed on to Turin. Finding that circumstances were unfavourable for his staying in Turin, he went to Angrogna. He had suffered much ill-health, and as he was still suffering, Elders J. Woodward and T. B. H. Stanhouse considered that it would be advisable for Elder Margetts to return to England; consequently he was expecting to leave Angrogna, June 6. During the three weeks which he had been at Angrogna, six or seven persons were baptized.

Bombay.—We have been privileged with the perusal of a letter from Elder Hugh Findlay, dated Bombay, April 28th. He had just succeeded in obtaining a room for public meetings, and was expecting to have better success. The Branch at Poona numbered 23, having a chapel capable of holding upwards of 150 persons. Elder

Findlay says—"Only two days ago the shipping intelligence of Singapore showed the ship *Monsoon*, from America, passing there, with a hundred "Mormons" on board for Calcutta, remarking that if the "Mormons" could not convert India, they were determined to colonize it." We are pleased to hear of the arrival in India of the Elders from the Valley, but we certainly were not before aware that a round hundred were destined for the East. Their numbers must have swelled like a rolling snowball since they quitted Great Salt Lake City. The Elders are certainly magnified in the eyes of the people, at a splendid rate!

GOVERNOR YOUNG'S MESSAGE.—We insert the Message of Governor Young, thinking it will prove interesting and instructive to our readers, as it exhibits the prosperous state of the Territory, and points out the best steps for the inhabitants to pursue to secure prosperity for the future. The Message will amply repay perusal.

**NEW YEAR'S DAY VISIT OF THE TWELVE APOSTLES TO THE
FIRST PRESIDENCY.**

(From the Deseret News.)

January 1st, 1853.

The quorum of the Twelve Apostles met at the Council House at 8 o'clock, being eleven in number, the whole quorum except Elder Orson Pratt (who is at Washington preaching the Gospel). The quorum marched to President Brigham Young's, and wished him a Happy New Year. President Young received them with joy and gladness, and after the greetings were over, President Young asked what he should treat them with. The sentiment was instantaneous in the hearts of all the quorum, and spoken by President Orson Hyde—Treat us with your blessings. Then President Young blessed the quorum of the Twelve, and said they always had his blessing. And the Twelve Apostles felt and realized that the blessings of the Presidency of the Church and Kingdom of God were of far more worth and benefit to them, than any earthly gift, or the treasures of the earth; their hearts were full of joy and gladness which was unspeakable at the blessing of once more having the privilege of returning from the four corners of the earth, and beholding each others' faces, and sitting in council together, and meeting with the President and his council, and receiving blessings at their hands. The Twelve left their blessings upon President Young and his house. While the Twelve were paying their respects to President Young, the band was playing a lively tune in front of the house. The Governor saluted the two

bands with a Happy New Year, and received in return some excellent music.

The quorum then visited President Heber C. Kimball, and wished him a Happy New Year. He also received the Twelve, with gladness, and gave unto them his blessing, which was also highly prized. In his blessing unto them he said his faith and feelings were that no one of the present quorum of Apostles should ever fall, and no power should ever take their crown and kingdom, but they should come forth in the morning of the first resurrection, and be exalted to glory, immortality, and eternal lives, and their blessings should increase from this time henceforth and forever, and they should not want bread, but they should have means to support themselves and families. My feelings have ever been good towards this quorum, and ever will be. The Twelve left their blessings upon President Kimball and household.

They next visited Father John Smith, the aged Patriarch, and wished him a Happy New Year. He manifested much joy and satisfaction in seeing eleven of the Twelve Apostles beneath his roof. This venerable Patriarch also bestowed upon the Twelve his blessing, and said they should live to see the Kingdom of God and Zion established to be thrown down no more forever; and that none of them should ever fall, but should have part in the first resurrection; no power

should take their crown, but they should be blessed in all their labours in the earth, and that the blessings of God should increase upon them from this time forth, both temporal and spiritual. The Apostles also left their blessings upon the Patriarch and his household. They next visited President Willard Richards, he also received them with gladness and an open heart; they wished him a Happy New Year. He also gave the Twelve his blessing. He believed this a beginning of an eventful year in the history of this Church and Kingdom on the earth; and he believed each succeeding year would be more and more so, until the coming of the Son of Man. He said the Twelve were ever before him in his thoughts, prayers, and blessings, notwithstanding they might be scattered to the four corners of the earth; they were men of God, and were destined to

perform a great and mighty work in the earth, and they should live till they were satisfied with life; they should see light and truth prevail over sin, tradition, and error, and triumph in the earth.

The Twelve next went to the house of Elder P. P. Pratt, and those united with his family in singing the return of the Twelve, and other songs of Zion. The spirit and power of God rested upon the quorum of the Twelve, while their hearts were filled with praise and thanksgiving to God in all their visits on this the New Year of eighteen hundred and fifty-three.

The bands also continued their salutations to Presidents Kimball and Richards, and Patriarch Smith, and many others in various parts of the city. And their enlivening music was everywhere received with open ears and hearts of joy. God bless the Bands.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS MISSION.

ARRIVAL OF THE ELTERS FROM GREAT SALT LAKE VALLEY — THE MISSIONARIES — INTEREST OF THE NATIVES IN THE GOSPEL — EXTENSIVE ORDER FOR BOOKS OF MORMON, AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS — TRANSLATION OF THE BOOK OF MORMON INTO THE NATIVE LANGUAGE.

(*Letters from Elders B. F. Johnson and Philip B. Lewis.*)

Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, March 29, 1853.

Dear Brother S. W. Richards — The Elders appointed to this mission arrived here on the 17th of February, in good health and spirits, having realized on our whole journey the especial blessing of a kind Providence, and much of the spirit of our Priesthood and calling. Our arrival was hailed with joy by the Elders labouring on the islands, who we found diligently seeking to establish this Gospel on these lands, although subjected to many privations and hardships. The work of the Lord is still progressing, and our influence as a people is increasing. There are, on all these islands, about eighty thousand natives, and a few thousand foreigners. There are about twelve hundred native Saints, with a few among the foreign population. The Book of Mormon is far advanced in translation, and we think, when published, will give much impetus to the work here.

We have much priestcraft to contend with, it bears almost universal sway here,

and even the king seems disgracefully controlled by its influence, and the natives generally are enslaved by a fear of offending the missionaries. In fact, the present structure of government, although too rotten to continue long, rests upon their shoulders, and every office of honour or profit is at their disposal. They have so constructed the laws, that their property, although they may be worth their hundreds of thousands in lands and palaces, is exempt from taxation, while the poor man who has not even a *farren patch* to raise food for his destitute family, is made to pay a heavy tax, and to work upon the high ways, to beautify and embellish the streets leading to the magnificent residences of the missionaries, &c. It has long been the practice of those great philanthropists and friends of civilization, who are doing so much to facilitate the march of intellect, to keep a number of poor, bare-legged natives, instead of a horse or mule, to draw about, in a human *cariole*,

members of the missionaries' families, and sometimes in conditions of nakedness, only to be tolerated by barbarians.

The missionaries upon these lands, with all their home revenue, and near forty years' operation, have done not as much as honest men could have done in ten years, without one dollar of foreign revenue to assist them. The *fleeces* has been their object, and they have kept their flock closely shaved, and they are now much the richest class upon the islands. The natives might all, ere this, have been taught the English language, and have been advanced in agriculture, manufacture, and science. But they are now debased by every degrading, immoral, and degenerating principle. And if I am not much mistaken, this people have decreased at least fifty thousand since missionary influence became established among them. These fertile islands, which are capable of producing all the tropical fruits, and the finest of wheat, with every comfort to gladden the heart of man, are producing comparatively nothing; and instead of virtue, wealth, and independence, which might have been realized, almost universal vice, poverty, and slavery are the fruits of this great missionary expense, thus fulfilling the words of our Saviour, "Ye compass sea and land, to make one proselyte, and when he is made, ye make him twofold more the child of hell than yourselves."

We feel sanguine that this people are of the Covenant blood, and that a great work is to be done among them. Many of them are quick of apprehension, and are apt to believe the truth. They are naturally an honest, and kind-hearted people, and were it not for that unnatural fear of the missionaries, thousands would believe, and soon embrace the truth. But we look for this yoke soon to be broken off, a revolution in the government is bound soon to take place.

The eyes of the priests are upon us, and they are reading their own downfall in our success. The hand writing begins to appear upon the wall, and they are beginning to tremble; and may their fears be realized, is our earnest prayer. I will not tell you all that we hope and expect upon those subjects, but let time show what the Lord has designed to effect here. I could write much, but forbear at this time. The Elders here have but one feeling, and that is to do the work for which they are sent here, and assist in

bearing off this last Kingdom. They are studying the native language with a faith and diligence characteristic of their high calling, and I believe a number of them, within six months, will be preaching to the natives.

I should be happy to receive a communication from you, that I may know you receive this. We very much wish to hear the news from the European Conferences.

If I hear from this, you may expect to hear from us at more length.

Believe me ever your brother in the New and Everlasting Covenant,

B. F. JOHNSON.

Honolulu, Oahu, Sandwich Islands,
April 4, 1853.

Brother S. W. Richards—At a Conference of Elders, held at this place on the 9th, 10th, and 11th of March, it was voted that the minutes of the Conference be sent to the *Millennial Star*. It was also voted that we send for the following books, viz., five hundred Books of Mormon, fifty copies to be of the better kind; three hundred copies of the *Voice of Warning*, three hundred copies of Orson Spencer's Letters, two hundred of Orson Pratt's works, two dozen Hymn Books of the common kind, and three copies of the *Millennial Star* as it issues from the press, commencing with the first Number of the present Volume.

The attempt to preach to the foreigners has proved abortive—priestcraft has succeeded in shutting every house against us. For the want of a convenient place to convene the people, the brethren will all turn their attention to the native language, and prepare themselves as fast as possible to assist in the redemption of this down-trodden and priest-ridden people.

The present situation of this people is truly lamentable. With scarcely a foot of land which the common people can call their own, they are liable to be ousted at any moment, upon a mere change of opinion, by their oppressors—the "powers that be." In fact the government is under their control, and they are doing all they can to impede the progress of truth, but still it is onward, though slowly. When the Elders who have recently arrived obtain a knowledge of the language, I anticipate a good work will be done here, in fact the natives have a natural sympathy for our doctrine, and I could, if

I would have baptized hundreds ere this, but it is not wisdom to do so until one gets their language, so that they can be taught correct principles.

As I have but little time to write, and you will probably get all the news by way of Salt Lake, I will close by wishing you health and happiness, and an abundance of joy in your labours, and all the blessings which the Lord has in store for His faithful servants.

I subscribe myself your friend and brother in the Gospel,

PHILIP B. LEWIS.

P. S.—The Book of Mormon is nearly all translated into the native language, and will probably be ready for the press next fall.

P. B. L.

IMPOSTORS.

Hastings, June 13, 1853.

Dear Brother S. W. Richards—Two men have been travelling through this Conference, one is a Dane, the other a German. The Dane professes to have come from Denmark last December, with the Danish Saints, to go to the Valley, but he was taken with a fever, and was obliged to go into the hospital, and he lost his passage on this account. When passing through the Kent Conference, he possessed a Certificate from the Liverpool Branch, but on account of the date being so far back, one of our travelling brethren retained the same till he could ascertain the correctness of its legality. Having written to the person whose name was attached, the Travelling Elder received no answer. He then wrote to me how he should act. In another, I wished him to write to you, and you would see to the affair. Since that time, this Dane has been to Dover, where he professed some person had written to him, and who would give him employment if he could

come to Dover. He accordingly went to Dover, but could not find the person he professed had sent for him. As he said he could not speak English, the Saints pitied him, and made a handsome collection for him. Professing to have got employment, one of the brethren lent him some tools, to the amount of £1 10s. He decamped with them, and last week he came to Hastings, with the old story, then to Brighton. The Saints contributed handsomely to his wants, and one of the brethren being foreman to a large building firm, promised to let him come on the next morning to work, but he did not make his appearance.

I think it right to inform you, that the Saints may be apprised of such characters, and not be imposed upon. I shall now leave the matter with you to dispose of according to your wisdom.

Yours in the bond of eternal
Brotherhood,

J. W. LEWIS.

[Having heard that the above-named parties, and others, have been travelling in other Conferences, and, by their hypocrisy and lying, most shamefully imposing upon the Saints, we insert the foregoing letter from President Lewis, for the benefit of those who will be benefitted by it. Our *Caution*, given in *Star* No. 19, page 296, was for the purpose of guarding the Saints against all such persons, from whatever source they might come, or however great their pretensions. In the above-named cases, if our instructions had been carefully observed by the Presidents and Saints, their "handsome collections" might have been given to the Travelling Elders, and those whom they knew to be worthy, instead of being lavished upon knaves and impostors. If the wants of Travelling Elders, and the poor, together with the frequent calls from the Church, are not sufficient to exhaust the funds and liberality of the Saints, we shall not object to their assisting others, if they can find those who are worthy of their charity. Saints should be careful to observe counsel sufficient to consider that the interests of Zion and her children have the greatest claim upon their attention. The Travelling Elder did quite right in questioning a Certificate of long standing; and had the one who held it been an honest person, he would have

taken no steps until satisfaction had been obtained in reference to his Certificate. When a Member's Certificate is questioned, his standing and membership are questioned, and the Saints are not obligated to such as to members of the Church. In most cases, Certificates given to persons going from Branch to Branch, or from Conference to Conference, should be presented within two weeks at farthest from their date.—ED.]

VARIETIES.

NEVER despise humble services; when large ships run aground, little boats may pull them off.

THE reported discovery of gold in Texas is drawing to that state worshippers of his yellow majesty.

THE American papers state that only two passengers on board the *William and Mary*, emigrant vessel, from Liverpool for New Orleans, wrecked off the Great Isaacs, May 3rd, were lost.

A TREMENDOUS fire occurred in Upper Canada, about the 23rd of May. The fire originated from the burning of new land in various parts of the country. Twelve townships, and two islands, one of them fourteen miles long, were burnt over. Three hundred and thirty families were rendered houseless. Two persons perished. The area of country burned over, is about 450 square miles.

INDEPENDENCE OF DESERET.

(From the *Deseret News*.)

"Tis said in the papers, and fear'd by the knowing,
That young Deseret quite ambitious is growing,
That her National Standard will soon be unfurled,
To reign o'er the nations and conquer the World;

That fell superstition from earth will be driven,
The thrones of all tyrant's to atoms be riven,
That the light of her dawning will burst into day,
As the mists of long ages are rolling away.

Now, bold Deseretians! pray lend your attention,
The path to this glory the muse would fain mention,
And tell you the reasons why conquerors great
Have failed to establish a permanent State.

It is said Alexander subdued all the nations,
And fain would have travelled to other creations;
But 'twas clear when his weapons were laid on the shelf,
He had never made war with, or conquered himself.

And modern reformers are often contending
'Gainst tobacco and spirits, their habits still mending,
Like the Puritan fathers who fain would be free,
But forgetting themselves made a war on the sea.

Now bold Deseretians, if you are aspiring
To greatness and glory, and progress untiring,
War not against nations, for conquest, like Rome,
But fight for your own Independence at home.

War not against merchants, tobacco, or spirits,
But against the bad tastes you in weakness inherit;
Let your beverage be ever the cold mountain stream,
And home manufacture your practice and theme.

Dispense with the gewgaws, the silks, and the satin,
The false splendor of parties, the Greek, and the Latin;
Let home manufacture your persons array,
And the work of your hands all its beauties display.